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U.S. against U.N. Palestine session

UNITED NATIONS, July 11 (R) — The United States has opposed the convening of a special session of the General Assembly on July 22 on the Palestine question, officials said today. They said only a few responses had so far been received to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's request for members' views on the proposal and the United States was the only one opposing it. Mr. Zaidi Terzie, the delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was urging delegates to defer replying until July 20, so that the rule on calling emergency special session might be observed, informed sources said. An emergency special session, implying higher priority than a special session, must be convened within 48 hours of the concurrence of a majority of the members. Mr. Waldheim, who is in Tunisia today and then travels to Europe, would cut short his scheduled official visit to Denmark next week in order to be here for consultations on the Palestine question, his spokesman said.

France hit on Iraqi atom-oil swap

LONDON, July 11 (R) — British member of Parliament Winston Churchill today accused France of supplying Iraq with materials for a nuclear bomb in exchange for assured oil supplies. Mr. Churchill said that France was supplying Iraq with a reactor which uses weapons-grade uranium as its fuel and also giving Iraq three years' supply of the fuel in advance. "Iraqi contract was important to France because it had been net of at least one third of its oil supplies, to be paid for by French arms," he said.

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Hassan: 'Equality needs No War'

IS, July 11 (JT) — His Highness Crown Prince an left here today for London on a private visit.

During his visit to Tunisia, Hassan delivered the first of a series of lectures, entitled "Equality needs No War", at a meeting of resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme. He also met with President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mehdi Jaziri, and with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who opened the UNDP wing are excerpts from the Prince's lecture:

MAJORITY of the people world enjoy only a small of the benefits of the inter-economic system. While I want to dwell on the appallingly high level of poverty in the world, I would like to recall two figures about the pre-attitude. The world report of 1979, by the World Bank, reveals that gross domestic product per capita, in 1975, for one developing country at 2.5 per cent of the corresponding figure for the industrialized countries. GDP per capita was 15 per cent of the average industrialized states. The report shows that in the 1970s, the relative position of

World Jewish Congress backs Palestinian rights

AMSTERDAM, July 11 (R) — The World Jewish Congress (WJC) has broken new ground by explicitly endorsing "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." The executive board of the WJC, coordinating body of Jewish organizations throughout the world, adopted a resolution at a meeting in Amsterdam saying such rights should be granted within the framework of the Camp David Middle East peace agreement, according to a press release issued today.

Anderson in Cairo after Jerusalem trip

CAIRO, July 11 (AP) — Mr. John Anderson, independent candidate for U.S. president, landed tonight in Cairo after a four-day stay in Israel during which he met with hospitalized Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other government and opposition leaders. Mr. Anderson, who arrived from Israel three hours behind schedule, went immediately from the airport to Giza, on the western outskirts of Cairo, to visit the

Sphinx and three Pyramids.

During his two-day stay in Egypt, Mr. Anderson is to meet with President Anwar Sadat, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, Defence Minister Ahmed Badawy and Speaker of Parliament Suif Abu Taleh.

Earlier Friday, Mr. Anderson visited Arab East Jerusalem for a tour that went beyond the bounds observed by American government members.

Start of Islamic conference Israel lives in illusion, King says

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, July 11 — His Majesty King Hussein said tonight "Israel is living in a dangerous illusion" if it thinks the Islamic World will one day abandon its quest to free Arab territory under Zionist occupation.

Opening an extraordinary session here of Islamic foreign ministers from some 42 countries, the King said the fundamental conviction of the Islamic World is that a just peace in the Middle East depends on "total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem."

King Hussein pointed out that the factors of instability in the region



His Majesty King Hussein is flanked by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi (on his left) and Mr. Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Organisation, at the opening of the Islamic conference Friday. (Photo by Yousef Al Allan)

are the Palestinian question and the continued Zionist occupation of Arab East Jerusalem. "Jerusalem and Palestine represent the common historic heritage to Arabs and Muslims for the past 14 centuries and to the day of judgment," the King said.

The Palestinian question "is the key to peace and stability in this region," he said. "We must do all we can to face the dangers of Zionism with the enormous potential of the Islamic World. If Israel thinks Islamic Nations will one day abandon their quest, then Israel is living in a dangerous illusion."

The only item on the agenda of the two-day conference is the occupied Arab territories and East Jerusalem. The conference was called at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) following the car-bombing attacks of three West Bank mayors, the expulsion by Israeli authorities of three more West Bank leaders and the killing of a Bethlehem student by an Israeli soldier.

It is the third Islamic conference in five months. Attending are foreign ministers from 42 Islamic countries and representatives of the PLO.

The conference is being held in closed session at the Holiday Inn hotel, which has been completely sealed off to the public. Many of the participants are staying also at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, which has kept only the coffee shop open to the public. Both hotels have closed their bars and discos to the public, though the disco in the Holiday Inn is still open, for praying only. Confronted with the problem of limited space, the conference organisers opted to set up a prayer room for the participants in the hotel's disco.

In his opening speech, King Hussein said Zionism endangers the entire world, not just the Middle East. He said the tragedy of Palestine uncovered the "unlimited ambition of Zionism" and its inclination to continued aggression.

"You can see illegal and inhuman Zionist practices shaking the foundations of world conscience and challenging all values and all conventions," he said. "Zionism unjustly occupied the land and openly kills its people and harasses and tracks them down everywhere."

He called for a "united Islamic effort" to open the eyes of the world to the dangers of Zionism. "We are calling you to fully understand the implications, nature and objectives of the Zionist peril," he said. "So that we may be able to confront it through a united Islamic effort, in order that contact is established with all the powers of the world and the voice of Arab right in its confrontation with deceptive Zionism is heard."

Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organisation

Mr. Habib Chatti told a press conference after the closed session that the foreign ministers have before them working papers from Jordan, Iraq and the PLO.

He said the three papers "were unanimous in urging the adoption of measures which would result in pressure being applied on Israel to put an end to its aggressive practices in the occupied Arab territories."

He said the conference had formed a drafting committee formed of the representatives of Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, Senegal, Mali, Pakistan and Syria.

The conference tonight approved its agenda which "deals with the situation in the occupied Arab territories from all aspects," he said.

At the opening of the conference, Mr. Chatti condemned the Camp David agreements, the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and the Egyptian regime's stand with regard to the tragic events in occupied Palestine in the past few weeks.

He said the situation in the occupied Arab territories is very serious. Israel's oppressive measures against the Arab people there and its drive to seize Arab property and establish settlements aim at creating a de facto situation, thus obstructing any political solution to the problem, Mr. Chatti said.

Despite the fact that Israel's successive governments follow the same policy towards the territories, the present government seems to be in a race against time to speed up the implementation of Israel's settlement policy and Judaize Arab territory after realising that the autonomy talks are doomed to failure.

The extent of Israel's failure in achieving its ambitions depends on the Arab and Islamic World's resistance to this challenge coupled with the support it renders to the people of the occupied Arab territories, enabling them to continue the struggle and foil Israel's attempts to empty the Arab territory of its legitimate owners, Mr. Chatti said.

To achieve this he added the Arab and Islamic World should come up with "effective" measures to withstand the Israeli plans.

Mr. Chatti said the conference will discuss the "ugliest terrorist acts of Zionism against the people of the occupied Arab territories" and find means of confronting them.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasbi said today the convening of the extraordinary conference will give the delegates the opportunity to look more closely into the grave conditions and the plight of the Palestinian people under Israeli rule, and the impact of these conditions on the region in general and Jordan in particular.

He said Jordan will brief the conference on the latest developments in the occupied Arab territories. (Continued on page 2)

Freed U.S. hostage flown to Zurich...

ZURICH, July 11 (R) — Mr. Richard Queen, the American hostage freed in Tehran today for medical reasons, suffers from a neurological problem which affected his coordination, the U.S. State Department said.

"There is no evidence of psychological disturbance," the State Department said in Washington. Mr. Queen, 28, a vice-consul, was released on the orders of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, after Iranian doctors said he needed treatment they could not provide.

There was no indication in Tehran that the release was any more than an isolated humanitarian act or held any hope of freedom for the 52 hostages still held in Iran.

One of the students occupying the U.S. embassy in Tehran rejected any suggestion that the other captives might be freed. The student also said that Mr. Queen had suffered a recurrence of an ailment that afflicted him before the embassy takeover last November.

Asked if any of the remaining 52 hostages might be allowed to go free, he replied, "Certainly not." Mr. Queen's parents, Harold and Jeanne Queen of New York, were on their way to Europe tonight for a reunion with their son, who had been held captive since the embassy was stormed last November.

Unable to get a direct flight to Zurich, they were headed for London and their further route was not known.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that Swiss doctors and a diplomat who accompanied Mr. Queen from Tehran found him "in good spirits and sound psychological condition."

The department statement was the first detailed information on his condition. Preliminary examination of Mr. Queen by Swiss doctors showed he had some neurological problem which caused lack of coordination in his movements and some stiffness in his left arm.

The spokesman said the reason for the condition had not yet been discovered and further tests would be carried out.

Mr. Queen was carried on a stretcher on and off the plane which brought him to Switzerland.

Asked whether Mr. Queen's condition could have been related to his captivity, the spokesman said there was no immediate indication as to how it arose.

During a brief interview at Tehran airport shortly before flying to Switzerland, Mr. Queen said he thought he had "something with the brain, some sort of virus or something."

Mr. Queen had not yet been debriefed or questioned on his captivity and it had not yet been decided when he might return to the United States.

...as Iran arrests 17 as plotters

TEHRAN, July 11 (R) — Seventeen officers, including a colonel in command of a division, have gone on trial in Ahwaz in connection with an alleged coup attempt, the local revolutionary tribunal reported today.

The arrests were in connection with a plot made public last night by President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

He said the conspiracy was backed by the United States, Israel and Iraq, and involved plans to bomb the Tehran home of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, other strategic points in the Iranian capital and the holy city of Qom.

The arrests in Ahwaz, capital of the oil-producing province of Khuzestan, were also referred to today by the provincial governor, Mohammad Ghazali, during a Friday prayer meeting, the official Pars news agency reported.

The conspirators aimed to capture the air force garrison at Hor, in Hamadan Province, southwest

of Tehran, and use it as a headquarters for the former Shah's last prime minister, Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiari, who now lives in exile in Paris.

In addition to the Tehran home of Ayatollah Khomeini, the points targeted for bombing according to the Iranian government, included the office of the president, a revolutionary guards' headquarters in Tehran, army stores in the capital, and the Feizieh Theological School in Qom, one of Iran's main religious seminaries.

Details of the conspiracy were known a month ago and arrests were made in the last 24 hours when it was clear that the coup was imminent, Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

The president said revolutionary guards found some leaflets printed ready for distribution after the coup.

A statement issued later by the ruling Revolutionary Council said some of the conspirators had been killed, but gave no details or numbers.

It said one revolutionary guard was also killed.

President Bani-Sadr said this was the sixth plot against the Iranian revolution. He said he knew of a seventh but gave no details.

The radio introduced the news item by saying: "Once more, for the second time, American imperialism was broken."

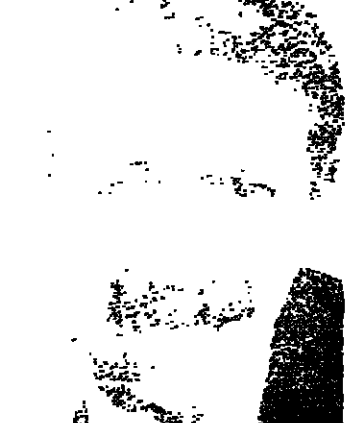
This was believed to be a reference to a previous alleged anti-government conspiracy, centred on a military garrison in west Azerbaijan, disclosed last month.

At least 27 people were reported to have been arrested for alleged involvement in plans to seize a number of garrisons.

While in Paris, Dr. Bakhtiari praised today the "courage and determination" of members of a conspiracy which the Tehran government said was aimed at returning him to power.

Dr. Bakhtiari, the deposed Shah's last prime minister, said in a statement he deplored "human losses which occurred during this attempt."

Without clearly accepting responsibility for the plot, Dr. Bakhtiari said that in view of the situation in Iran, "it was natural for elements favouring the establishment of democracy to try to take the law into their own hands."



Dr. Shahpour Bakhtiari

Lebanese rightists to try 10 accused of armed 'excesses'

BEIRUT, July 11 (R) — Falangist militia chiefs are planning to court-martial fighters accused of excesses in this week's military strike against rival Lebanese Christian forces, a right-wing spokesman said today.

He said about 10 people were due to face a militia tribunal next week. If found guilty they would be executed publicly, he said. Falangist forces crushed the rival right-wing National Liberal Party (NLP) militia in fighting on Monday that left more than 140 people dead and about 500 wounded.

The spokesman for the military command of the Lebanese Front, a coalition of rightist groups that includes both the Falangists and the NLP, said the fighters would be charged with "excesses committed during the exercise of their functions."

Excesses included murder, looting, robbery and other crimes. But the spokesman denied that fighters were accused of carrying out mass executions and torture.

Lebanese newspapers have published accounts of women and children being gunned down on beaches and dozens of NLP militiamen shot dead in cold blood.

One man was reported to have been cut in half before being set on fire, and another tortured before being blown to pieces by explosives strapped to his chest.

The spokesman told reporters the military tribunal would consist of three militia "judges". The accused would be allowed defence lawyers, he said.

He said Lebanese Front forces, under the command of Falangist militia chief Beshire Gemayel, had detained about 100 other people accused of smuggling, drug pushing and other similar offences.

About 50 had been released and the rest would be tried by civilian courts or handed over to the Lebanese government authorities.

Regional Briefs

MASCUS, July 11 (R) — The 47-year-old Syrian Orthodox patriarch of Antioch and the Whole Orient today. He succeeded patriarch Agnathius Yacoub III, who died of a heart attack in Syria month, aged 67. A patriarchate spokesman said the new patriarch, born in Mosul, Iraq, in 1933, would be formally installed at a ceremony here on September 14. All 18 members of holy synod representing the Syrian Orthodox bishoprics throughout the world took part in the election. Bishop Iwas is a graduate of New York University's school of theology and had served as secretary to the late patriarch. He became bishop of sul in 1963 and was transferred to the Baghdad bishopric in 1979.

KARA, July 11 (R) — Turkish troops and tanks moved into Black Sea town of Fatsa before dawn today after reports that it controlled by leftist groups, the state radio reported. About 100 people, including Fatsa Mayor Fikri Sonmez, were detained questioning and a round-the-clock curfew was imposed, the radio said. It quoted the governor of Ordu Province as saying the town was being controlled by local left-wing "people's committees," with police unable to enter many areas. There had been 20 deaths in the area previously as Ordu is not one of the 20 Turkish provinces under martial law because of political violence which has claimed 1,700 lives so far this year.

JRO, July 11 (R) — The condition of the ex-Shah of Iran, Hossein Ali, for the past two weeks, is gradually improving, hospital sources reported today. They said the deposed monarch was being encouraged by doctors to sit up in bed for short spells but still being fed intravenously in an intensive care unit at Cairo's Adli Military Hospital.

IRUT, July 11 (R) — Australian opposition leader Bill Hayden met today with Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat late last night after arriving in Beirut from Damascus. Palestinian sources described the meeting as friendly, but gave no further details. Yesterday Mr. Hayden, who is on a Middle East tour, discussed the problems of the region with Iranian President Hafez Al Assad.

As conference here ends

U.N. resolutions neglect Palestinians, Arab ministers declare

AN, July 11 (AP) — Arab League economic ministers called for a tougher position against Israel in a resolution passed Thursday, rejecting U.N. resolutions that do not explicitly recognize the rights of the Palestinians. In their resolution, the Arab ministers offered U.N. General Assembly Resolution 2336 of November 1974 as an example of an acceptable basis for discussion. Resolution 242 calls for Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in the 1967 Middle East war, but it does not mention the Palestinians. Instead it refers to the "refugee problem" caused by the creation of Israel. The General Assembly resolution, by contrast, refers to the "inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination" as well as "national independence and sovereignty." It further requests the U.N. secretary general to consult the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The United States and Israel voted against Resolution 2336. Jordan, Algeria, Somalia, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, the PLO and a representative of the Arab League were asked to draw up a comprehensive strategy

for opposing Israel in the 1980s. The council called the normalisation of relations between Egypt and Israel "a new danger," and said Arab states should work to escalate the boycott against Egypt.

In particular, there should be an effort to gain African support for the boycott of Egypt. The Organisation of African Unity has refused to take action against Egypt so far.

Concerning the current border tensions between Egypt and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, the council said Egypt's concentration of troops on the border was "an intervention within the framework of Camp David" and expressed solidarity with Libya and commitment to joint Arab defence pacts.

Another resolution said Arab states should increase efforts to keep other nations from recognising Israel and its claim to the occupied Arab sector of Jerusalem.

The council expressed "sympathy" with Somalia in its battle with Soviet-backed Ethiopia for the East African Ogaden region, and asked League Secretary-General Chadi Klbi to prepare a report to be submitted to the November

summit meeting. The political nature of the resolutions indicated that Syria and the PLO had achieved their goal of gaining more forthright condemnation of Camp David, Iraq and other oil-rich states had been stressing the need for a joint Arab economic strategy to integrate Arab economies and further the Palestinian cause.

Conference sources said Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'doun Hamadi had argued that political issues should be left to the November summit and that the ministers should stick to economic issues. These diverging views of the purpose of the gathering resulted in its extension by half a day.

"They both got what they wanted," said one source. "The statement includes the Iraqi economic development plan and the resolutions cover the political issues."

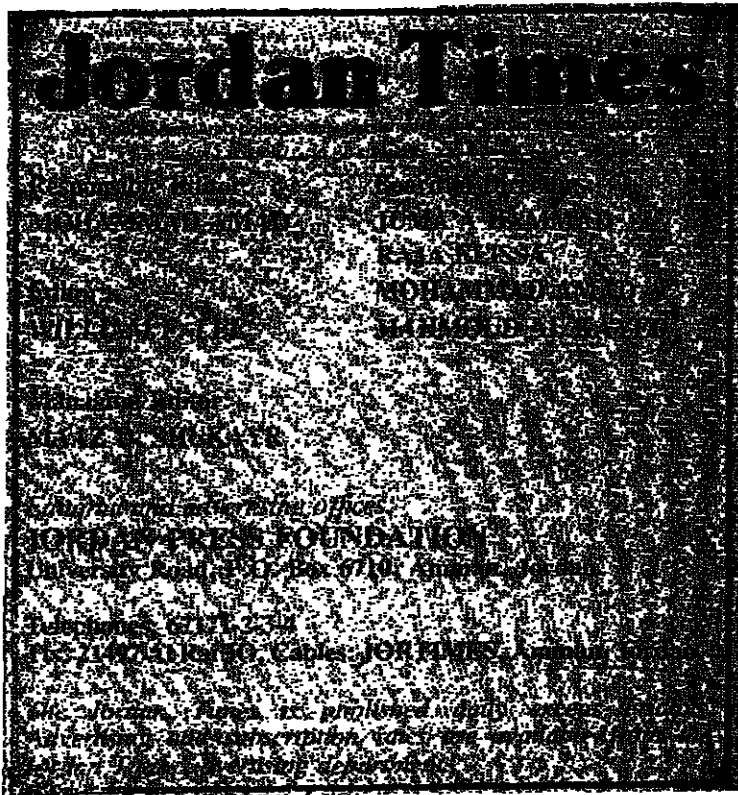
The sources said that Jordan and Saudi Arabia helped bring the divergent views together, while Algeria and Marxist South Yemen, which with Syria and the PLO and Libya form the "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front," stayed out of the dispute.

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East Mediterranean ministers end meeting

Arab health ministers discuss centre for medical documentation

AMMAN, July 11 (Agencies) — Arab health ministers discussed at their meeting here today the establishment of an Arab centre for documentation and medical publications and the general structure of the projected centre.

The centre will, among other tasks, make available scientific and practical means to Arabise medical education in the Arab World.

The Arab ministers started their conference at the Middle East Hotel here yesterday when Health Minister Zuhair Malhas was elected conference chairman. Dr. Malhas told the Jordan News Agency that the ministers started by discussing health conditions in the occupied Arab territories, and formed a special committee to carry out a comprehensive study on conditions there and on necessary steps towards improving them.

According to Dr. Malhas, the ministers have supported a call for extending health and medical assistance to Somalia, the Eritrean Liberation Front and Djibouti.

A two-day conference of health ministers in East Mediterranean countries ended here yesterday after deciding to follow up its efforts to transfer the World Health Organisation (WHO) regional office from Alexandria, Egypt, to Amman.

The Arab countries have boycotted the Alexandria regional office since Egypt signed its peace treaty with Israel.

The Jordan News Agency said that Pakistan, Afghanistan and Djibouti had joined the boycott.

The conference also discussed "Israeli repressive practices in the occupied territories against the Palestinians," the agency said.

Speaking to newsmen after the concluding session, Dr. Malhas,



His Majesty King Hussein met at the Royal Court Friday with the Arab health ministers taking part in the sixth extraordinary conference in Amman. Welcoming the ministers, the King wished them success in their endeavours to improve health services in the Arab World. At the meeting, the conference chairman, Dr. Zuhair Malhas, briefed the King on the subjects to be discussed by the ministers, and the Saudi Arabian representative presented to the King the ministers' condolences on the death of the late prime minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

him to develop this unit by providing health experts and technicians.

The health ministers have also set up a committee, headed by Dr. Malhas, to study steps to be taken in the event the WHO's 34th general assembly meeting decides to obstruct the health ministers' bid to transfer the Alexandria office. According to Dr. Malhas, they have also discussed means of financing the transfer to the regional office to Amman, the cost of which is estimated at \$1 million.

The health ministers have decided to hold their next meeting in Algeria in March of next year, where Arab health ministers will be holding a meeting.

He said the health ministers representing the East Mediterranean countries have set up a three-member team to represent the ministers at the World Court in the Hague, which will consider the WHO agreement with Egypt drawn up in 1951. The conference also decided to express gratitude to the WHO's director in Geneva for forming an administrative unit at the WHO headquarters charged with studying the health ministers' programmes for the Mediterranean region, and to ask

him to develop this unit by providing health experts and technicians.

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A firmer foundation

IT IS significant that the Arab Economic and Social Council, at the conclusion of its four-day meeting here in Amman, should link future Arab strategy in every sphere — economic, political, social — firmly with the central issue vexing the Arab region, namely the unresolved question of Palestine.

In that sense, the Amman meetings have served to underscore the results of the Baghdad and Tunis summits in 1978 and 1979, adding another stone to the firm foundation of Arab unity, solidarity and action on which the struggle for Palestine must be based.

By specifically reiterating Arab rejection of the Camp David negotiating process and U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 in its present form, the ministers meeting here have also rallied the Arab World a bit more tightly around the Palestinians and their just national struggle.

The Amman conference concluded that there could be no talk of future economic strategies to improve the position of the Arab World — by enhancing its independence of outside forces and its interdependence as a cohesive and complementary national unit — without taking into account, first and foremost, the crucial national issue of liberation and restoration of Arab rights.

It is to be hoped that the committee composed of Jordan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait and the PLO, under the aegis of the Arab League secretary-general, Mr. Kilibi, will be able to turn this unanimous conclusion into effective action.

There is no disguising the fact that the Arab meeting produced more than the normal share of differences and disagreements among the delegates on the best way to go about drawing up a comprehensive national economic, social and political plan for the next decade. Even in the context of one body like the Arab Nation, there are obviously differences of approach stemming from the varied conditions under which each of the component parts of that nation has reached its present stage of development and national self-fulfilment.

His Majesty King Hussein, speaking on the conference's opening day, stressed the absolute necessity of overcoming such discord in the inter-Arab dialogue for the mutual benefit of all. And at the end of the day, the conference was able to adopt a programme that is not only acceptable but actively supportable by all.

The road now leads to the Arab summit here in November, when this spirit of resolution must be put into effect. In the meantime, in such forums as the current Islamic foreign ministers' meeting here, the Arab World must reach out to its brethren everywhere in enlisting soldiers in the common struggle.

It is no good having a strategy without making use of it. That is the task of the weeks and months ahead.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The extraordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Council just concluded here has met success by fulfilling a major task. It has brought out new formulae for Arab economic and political cooperation, and laid down a strong and sound basic strategy for economic activity until the year 2000.

As the council's final statement revealed, this strategy displayed the Arab states' deep awareness of the grave challenges facing them and their quest for means of confronting these challenges.

The new Arab strategy is based on four axes: national security, continued struggle against Zionist expansionism through the building of intrinsic Arab strength, Arab development based on self-reliance and the narrowing of gaps between the economic levels of Arab countries and finally, the strengthening of Arab infrastructure.

On the political side, the council emphasised the importance of joint Arab action and adherence to the resolution of the Baghdad and Tunis summits.

The resolutions and recommendations adopted by the council reflect the extent of the delegates' efforts in the deliberations, which we deeply appreciate; but what remains to be seen is whether they will be put into practice.

AL DUSTOUR: The Arab Economic and Social Council's communiqué presents the Arabs with a realistic and practical approach for politico-economic cooperation.

The communiqué endorses a new strategy for the rest of the millennium which embodies Arab action in the economic, political, national and developmental spheres, but basically it tackles the economic side — dealing as it does with the narrowing of gaps in the economic standards of various Arab states, striving to provide food security and promoting the development of each Arab country.

Of course the council's session witnessed sharp and heated debates over the best means of achieving Arab cooperation, but this is to be regarded as a healthy phenomenon... since after all sound cooperation should have a solid basis after the elimination of differences and weak points.

The resolutions, coupled with the council's reiteration of Arab rejection of the Camp David accords and the stress on Arab determination to counter Zionist designs and restore Arab rights, underscore the inextricable link between the political and economic aspects of the new Arab strategy.

We support the Arab League secretary-general's view that the council's achievement fell short of fulfilling Arab aspirations, yet we consider the resolutions an advanced step towards Arab goals.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Book and photograph exhibition

An exhibition of pictures and books depicting the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union is being held by the University of Jordan, in cooperation with the Soviet Cultural Centre. The books on display deal with economic, social, educational and religious aspects of the life of Muslim people in various Soviet republics. The exhibition is open at the centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman, during office hours, and will run through July 14.

Painting exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, under the patronage of the minister of culture and youth presents an exhibition of paintings by Omar Hamdan. The exhibition is open during office hours at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth and will run through July 17.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, July 11 (JNA) — The results of the General Secondary Certificate examinations (Tawjihi) for the scholastic year 1979/1980 will be announced during the last week of this month and not on July 15 as previously announced, the ministry of education said this week. The director of examinations at the ministry, Mr. Farouq Badran, said the postponement was for technical reasons. He said the results will be sent directly to schools in the various governorates around the country.

AMMAN, July 11 (JNA) — The Jordan Express Tourist Transport Company (JETT) has obtained a licence to operate a bus service between Aqaba and the Saudi Arabian town of Tabuk, JETT's director general, Mr. Adnan Al Mufli, announced Wednesday. He said his company will operate 11 buses between the two cities.

AMMAN, July 11 (JNA) — An Omani educational delegation is due here on Monday to recruit Jordanian teachers to work in the Sultanate of Oman. According to the cultural attaché at the Omani embassy here, the delegation will draw contracts with some 300 Jordanian men and women teachers to work at Omani schools, either through the ministry of education or by direct agreements with the chosen teachers.

AMMAN, July 11 (JT) — The cabinet Wednesday formed Jordan's delegation to the 11th Arab Postal Union conference to be held in Baghdad on Sept. 8. The union, formed in 1954, aims at pursuing the development and modernisation of postal services in member countries. The under-secretary of the ministry of communications, Mr. Faris Al Sarayreh, will lead the delegation to the meeting.

King opens Islamic ministers' conference

(Continued from page 1)

ritories and Jerusalem, Jordan, he said, has been keen on holding the conference and the Arab Economic and Social Council's conference in Amman on schedule, despite the tragic loss of the late Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, in order to seek means of cooperating to confront Israel's oppressive policy.

He said the Arab-Zionist conflict is "a long struggle; it is a conflict of civilisation that goes back deeply into history." He called on the Islamic World to "adopt the methodology of planning to face the challenge, both in the short and long terms."

Mr. Qasem said: "There is no alternative to a unified Islamic stand based on the principle of solidarity. A unified political stand is stronger and more effective than individual stands," he added.

The foreign minister urged the Islamic countries to "do away with the policies of polarisation which have harmed our case and from which we have suffered and which have served the enemy in as much as they have hindered our efforts."

"Jordan has realised the dimensions of the Zionist danger and has repeatedly warned against it, always stressing that this danger does not threaten any one particular Islamic country, but challenges all the Islamic states, whether they are in Africa or Asia," he said.

Mr. Qasem condemned Israel's "systematic settlement policy and its concerted excavations which aim at changing the character of the land and emptying it of its inhabitants."

"Israel recently resorted to the worst type of repression by organising the liquidation of the nationalistic leadership with the aim of silencing any voice that calls for liberation. It has attempted to assassinate (Nablus Mayor) Bassam Al Shak'a and (Ramallah Mayor) Karim Khalaf

at the hands of specialised terrorist gangs," he said.

Mr. Qasem said that Israel has used the Camp David accords and its peace treaty with Egypt "as a cover under which it has continued the establishment of Jewish settlements, the usurpation of Arab land and the consecration of the occupation for good," adding that Israel so far has confiscated 32.5 per cent of the total West Bank area, established 88 settlements, and it plans to establish ten more settlements in the near future.

Israel has also "expelled thousands of religious and intellectual leaders, doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers... blown up houses, sent thousands of Arab citizens to prison on mere suspicion and conducted mock trials while investigators used the various types of torture which led to the death of more than 43 citizens in Israeli jails."

"When Israel failed in its scheme to force the citizens to abandon their land, it resorted to instructing terrorist gangs to assassinate those who stand in its way and voice opposition to the occupation, in much the same way that was used by the Zionist gangs against the Palestinians before and during the 1948 war, as depicted in Deir Yassin and other massacres."

"On the other hand, Israel has tried to fragment the socio-economic structure of the occupied Arab territories. The confiscation of land has decreased the cultivated area in the occupied territory by 40 per cent. The occupation authorities have taken over the limited local water resources, which has resulted in decreasing the ability of the agricultural sector to assimilate the Arab labour force."

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Court defers judgment on deportees' appeal

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 11 (Agencies) — The Israeli Court today deferred judgment on an appeal by three West Bank Palestinian leaders against their deportation following a raid in the town of Hebron.

Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasani, Halhoul Mayor Mel Mihem and Hebron religious judge Sheikh Rajab Al Tazi were deported six weeks ago following the raid in which six Jewish were killed.

Their lawyer, Mrs. Felicia Langer, summed up her argument today and said the deportation procedures were illegal as the court had not been allowed to appeal before a special military committee. State Attorney Gabriel Bach had told the court earlier that the procedures had not been followed to the letter and should not be allowed back to the West Bank as their presence led to increased tension.

Responding to charges that the Palestinians incited violence, Langer offered an affidavit from the three denying the accusations in newspaper articles and interviews that the state interpreted as encouraging terrorism.

The court did not set a date for its next session.

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alia THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE

Damas-Scene

By Pat McDonnell and Samir Twair

Week of July 12 - 18
EXHIBITIONS

FRIDAY, July 12: Aleppo artist Abdul Rahman Muakat will show his modern sculptures in wood, stone and bronze at Gallery, on the ground floor of the Meridien Hotel. A 6 p.m. reception will open the event. The artist's work is on permanent exhibition in the gardens of the Damascus National Museum.

FRIDAY, July 12: Oil paintings by Egyptian artist Abdul Fatah Sa'd will be shown through Sunday in the Arab Cultural Centre as part of marking Egypt's July 23 revolution.

More than 25 reliefs by Palestinian artist Abdel Hay Mousalim will be shown through Thursday in Ebja Gallery, one block west of the Italian Hospital.

Abstracts, landscapes and primitive Syrian paintings by artist George Genoura can be seen daily from 5 to 8 p.m. in the studio in the Jisr area.

LECTURES

FRIDAY, July 12: A poetry evening commemorating the 15th anniversary of the poet Nizar Kabbani will be marked by a speech by the poet's brother, the Bulgarian Cultural Centre in the centre at 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 16: A lecture on Tantric Yoga will be delivered by master Yoga instructor Dada Praviara at 5 p.m. in the Arab Community School.

VIDEO-TAPE PROGRAMMES

FRIDAY, July 15: A sports revue of tennis and car racing will be shown at 6 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre.

WEDNESDAY, July 16: A dramatic presentation by Jean-Claude Biette will be offered at 6 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre (in French).

FRIDAY, July 18: A one-and-a-half hour movie entitled "Un si long voyage", by Etienne Perrier, will be shown at 6 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre. It stars Victor Lanoux, Jean Carmet and Genevieve Maressse.

FILMS

FRIDAY, July 12 and SUNDAY, July 13: "The Sparrow", an Egyptian film directed by Tawfik Saleh, will be shown at 6 p.m. in the Arab Cultural Centre as part of its activities marking Egypt's July 23 revolution.

FRIDAY, July 13: "Don't Deceive Me, My Love", is a feature film shown at 8 p.m. in the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, with Arabic sub-titles).

FRIDAY, July 14: "The Olympiad Plays" and "The Spring of the Nile" are the titles of two documentary films about the Moscow Olympic Games which will be shown at 6 p.m. in the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

FRIDAY, July 15 - FRIDAY, July 18: "Catch-22", the Oscar-winning film directed by Mike Nichols, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. in the American Cultural Centre. Admission is by membership, which may be obtained by signing up in advance at the library.

WEDNESDAY, July 16: "My Soft Little Monster" is the title of a feature film about the Moscow Olympic Games to be shown at 6 p.m. in the Soviet Cultural Centre (in English, with Arabic sub-titles).

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from Jordan Ready to Wear Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Co Pension Fund Offices, Housing Bank Building, P.O. Box 3294, Amman, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 64183/4/5. Telex: 21716 FUND JO.

Set of the tender Documents for Washing and Pressing Equipment will require an unredeemable sum of JD 50.

Set of the Tender Documents for Cutting Room Equipment will require an unredeemable sum of JD 15.

Completed Tenders should be submitted to the above mentioned address not later than 10 a.m. Jordan standard time on 17th July 1980.

Jordan Ready to Wear Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Excerpts from Crown Prince Hassan's lecture on development

(Continued from page 1)

were to create job opportunities for the unemployed -- and to achieve an 8 per cent annual growth rate of GDP. These targets were almost accomplished and the objective of reviving economic activity was fully achieved.

Then came the present five-year plan (1976-80) which is now in its last year. The main emphasis of this plan is on sustained expansion of infrastructure, particularly in transport, in addition to several large projects in agriculture and industry. The overall targets are close to being accomplished and an annual real growth rate of GNP of over 10 per cent has been realised.

However, the plan has suffered from two external factors: the escalating price of oil, and the relative labour shortage due to the high demand for skilled Jordanian workers in the neighbouring oil states.

There are many in the Middle East region who believe that since industrialisation and development are almost synonymous and since most developing countries were primarily agricultural in structure, the way to achieve development is to lay more stress on industrialisation and to lessen the relative role of agriculture.

In practice, this has sometimes led to the unfortunate but common situation where countries which are primarily agricultural cannot produce enough to feed their own people. They have to rely on food imports from industrialised countries and thus suffer from what one may call food insecurity. This situation is mainly due to the bias in investment in favour of industry, although the high rates of population growth and cyclical weather conditions have been additional factors contributing to the anomaly inherent in this situation.

contributing to the anomaly inherent in this situation.

In Jordan we have experienced a deficit in our food production and are now trying through our next five-year plan (1981-85) to rectify the situation making maximum use of what is available. We hope to complete Stage II of the Jordan Valley project by building dams and infrastructure so as to maximise production in an area of unique climatic conditions characterised by a warm winter climate favourable for the production of winter fruits and vegetables. These will be marketed both in Jordan and in the neighbouring countries.

We plan to implement suitable cultivation patterns in the highlands for rainfed agriculture. Plans are also afoot to utilise our extensive marginal lands for pasture development and livestock production. But a meaningful response to the heavy regional dependence on imported foodstuffs can only spring from a complementary role of capital, energy and natural resources in the region as a whole.

Our central position in the West Asia region has brought about some significant changes in our economic activities. Proximity to the oil-producing states has greatly influenced our labour market. The increased demand for skilled workers -- to which I have already alluded -- has resulted in strong pressures on domestic wages. Consequently, some development projects have faced difficulties owing either to the lack of skilled workers or to the regional spiral of competitive wages.

It is estimated that more than a quarter of a million Jordanians are working abroad, mostly in the Arab oil states. To put this in relative terms, almost one third of our labour force is working abroad. We are, of course, proud of the contributions of our citizens to the development of our sister states, for they represent a practical manifestation of our strong belief in

collective self-reliance. These workers are also an important source of income for their families in Jordan as well as a source of foreign exchange for their country. But I cannot help referring to the fact that the country is not getting a fair return on the large investment of scarce resources into the education and training of these workers as we plan the future of regional interdependence.

Most developing countries face the problem of rapid urbanisation, and in this regard Jordan is no exception. Rural-urban migration, in addition to the influx of refugees from the West Bank, has increased the pressure on limited urban infrastructure and services. Currently about 60 per cent of our population lives in urban areas. More than one-third of our population lives in the capital city, Amman, and our three largest cities hold more than one half of the population. This is further aggravated by the disproportionate concentration of industry and services in these cities. Furthermore the attractions of urban life have been felt at an accelerated pace, with negative effects on rural life in general and agriculture in particular.

We have recognised the urgent need to influence this abnormal urban bias, which is a real policy-maker's trap, because the accelerating demand generated by the population drift justifies investments to meet the demand, which in turn generates an increasing drift of population, with further demand for services. This has all happened as result of the bias against rural communities.

We have therefore adopted a comprehensive regional planning approach for the whole country as a means of reducing regional inequalities and making rural life more attractive. The country has been divided into seven regions, not always coinciding with existing administrative delineations. Following several years of hard

multi-disciplinary work we have now completed our plans for the two most populous regions, which together hold about 92 per cent of the total population. And by hard work I mean, among other things, trying to overcome departmental jealousies and bureaucratic inertia which can impede the preparation and implementation of any good plan.

The recent agreement by more than 100 countries to set up a common fund for commodities is a welcome development. It is encouraging to know that countries from the East and the West as well as from the developing world have finally reached a common promise on this important matter. It is crucial for the commodity-exporting developing countries to be assured of a reasonable price for their commodities, particularly when world-wide inflation has multiplied the prices these countries had to pay for their industrial imports in the last decade.

On another level, this agreement is quite significant since it hopefully heralds a new era of compromise and understanding in working towards the much-talked-about reform in international economic relations. We hope that the North-South dialogue will yield further results on other important issues such as trade and the transfer of technology.

Having just hosted the conference of Arab Foreign and Economics Ministers in Amman, we are exploring ways and means whereby the Arab World can address the problems facing it in a more serious and constructive manner and on a regional basis. Among the goals discussed for joint Arab economic activities are increasing agricultural production, achieving technological self-reliance, realising balanced sectoral development, reducing income differentials, speeding up Arab economic integration and participating in the establishment of more equitable international

economic and technological relations.

It was recognised that the trade and investment relations of the Arab World were heavily tilted towards the developed countries. An illustration of this is that, during the 1974-1977 period, all developing countries put together accounted for only 12 per cent of the imports of OPEC, with the Arab oil states accounting for the bulk of total OPEC imports.

Once again, the emphasis on agriculture is due to spiralling food imports which have increased, in real terms, by 13 per cent annually since 1973, while agriculture production during the 1960-1978 period has barely kept up with the population growth. It is also reassuring to see that high on the list of priorities was the development of human resources and manpower and the acquisition of appropriate technology.

It was also realised that the Arab World can play a leading role in furthering international understanding, particularly on economic issues. The huge financial resources at the disposal of the oil-exporting countries can greatly aid the collective self-reliance of the South. Similarly they can be effective in building bridges of cooperation and like-mindedness between the South and the North.

In our search of a better world, it is important to stress that we believe that a new order can be achieved with mutual benefits to the North as well as to the South. Short-term adjustment problems will certainly exist but they can be overcome, given the will and the means necessary to build such an order.

The role of the United Nations in achieving such a goal is central particularly in designing fair and effective mechanisms for international economic relations. Similarly, the United Nations role in maintaining world peace and security is just as important for without peace no lasting progress can be achieved.

The U.N. is as strong and as weak as its members wish to make it. Solution by resort to armed

conflict in our region has shown that military success produces, for the victor, insecurity and a mounting climate of hostile reaction from the community of states. The overriding needs inherent in international interdependency may achieve more for the peace and well-being of the Middle East than the obdurate preservation of the sad realities of today.

In the words of His Majesty King Hussein in the General Assembly of last year: "We believe that the United Nations, its Charter, its flag and its successive resolutions, is the natural framework for the achievement of the comprehensive settlement we all seek. Our Arab Nation stands with all other nations in the battle for freedom, peace, progress and international cooperation".

I would like to say that challenges as well as opportunities abound for building a better world. "If men and women can achieve the basic necessities of life, food and shelter, it still remains a problem to make life human, beautiful, intellectually and morally satisfying". I hope that this dialogue can be a further step in that direction, for "all countries are a wise man's home".

TODAY'S WEATHER

There will be another rise in temperature, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	21	36
Aqaba	26	43
Deserts	21	40
Jordan Valley	24	42

The high temperature in Amman on Friday was 34, while that in Aqaba was 41.

SUNDAY'S HORSE RACES

AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB - MARKA

FIRST RACE 3:15 P.M.
FOR LOCAL COUNTRY HORSES,
BEGINNERS
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Suliman El Sanie
2. Hail A. Ibraiz
3. Hail A. Ibraiz
4. Suliman Khalifah
5. Ali El Yamani
6. Bahjat Fanous
7. Nasirallah Salem
8. Khalid El Adwan
9. Khalid El Adwan
10. Ismail Saleem

ANTAR
WALIHAB
SITA
ITIMAD
HALA
NAHAWAND
EL FARASHIH
EL ABJAR
WADAAN
SHALLAL

Owner Najib 57
Owner Salah 55.5
Owner Ahmad 48.5
Owner Mousa 55.5
Owner Khadir 55.5
Owner Ibrahim 55.5
Owner Silmi 51.5
Owner Fawwaz 50
Owner Daifallah 50
Owner Radwan 50

SECOND RACE 3:45 P.M.
FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Sami Y. Madrouz
2. Sami Haddadin
3. Rashid Oudih
4. A. El Latif El Hadid
5. Suliman El Sanie
6. Nidal Barjas El Hadid
7. Khalid El Adwan
8. Mamdouh El Hadid
9. Sherif Naser Ibn
10. Hani El Hadid
11. Sami Haddadin

MAKFOOL
F. EL BAKA
GHAWAH
WISAM
GHAWAH
HILAL EL SAAD
NASHWAN
ROHANI

TABRIZ
MIHYAR
HILDA

Owner Salah 57
Owner Khadir 55.5
Owner Thamin 55.5
Owner Salami 53
Owner Najib 53
Owner Salah 53
Owner Fawwaz 53
Owner Mousa 51.5
Kamal Ibrahim 50
Owner Daifallah 50
Balasim Ahmad 55.5

THIRD RACE 4:15 P.M.
FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. A. El Latif El Hadid
2. A. El Latif El Hadid
3. Sami Haddadin
4. Ghalib Haddadin
5. Nimir El Hmoud
6. Ismail Saleem
7. Nadim S. Al Dajani
8. Kittanih & A. El Maseeh
9. Sherif Naser Ibn
10. Hani El Hadid

NIZAR
ABEER
GHADIR
MARJI
GHOBAR
IBN EL OMARI
SABHA
H. EL RAHMAN

Owner 56
Owner 49.5
Balasim Ahmad 54.5
Balasim Khadir 54
Owner Salami 54
Owner Mousa 54
Salih Fawwaz 52.5
Owner Salah 52.5
Kamal Ibrahim 50
Owner Daifallah 48.5

FOURTH RACE 4:45 P.M.
FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Sherif Naser Ibn
2. Nadim S. Al-Dajani
3. Kittanih & A. El Maseeh
4. Sami Haddadin
5. Suliman El Sanie
6. Bahjat Fanous
7. A. Sokout & Ibrahim
8. Ghalib Haddadin
9. Rashid Oudih
10. Hani El Hadid
11. Nimir El Hmoud

BIN TELEIED
DALLOUAH
HAYATI
EL BALOU
GHAWAH
SHABAB
MISBAH
BINT ELIZZ
R. EL BARI
MASHHOUR
SHAMROUKH

Kamal Ibrahim 54.5
Salih Fawwaz 54.5
Owner Salah 54
Balasim Khadir 54
Owner Najib 54
Owner Radwan 54
Owner Mousa 54
Balasim Ahmad 52.5
Thamin 52.5
Owner Daifallah 50
Owner Salami 54

FIFTH RACE 5:15 P.M.
FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Mousa Salami
2. Rashid Oudih
3. Sherif Naser Ibn
4. Osamah El Mifli
5. Nidal B. El Hadid
6. Ghalib Haddadin
7. Sami Haddadin
8. Mamdouh El Hadid
9. Shalaan N. El Khashman

APOLLO
MARJAN
BATAL
EL ZEER
SAMHAH
A. SHAMAH
SINDAH
EL GHAWI
HLAL EL SALT

Owner Najib 54
Owner Salami 52
Kamal Ibrahim 50
Owner Radwan 50
Owner Fawwaz 48.5
Balasim Khadir 48
Balasim Ahmad 48
Owner Mousa 48
Owner 48

Shrinking demand threatens EEC steel producers

BRUSSELS, July 11 (R)—Savage price-cutting by steel producers desperate to sell to shrinking markets is threatening to bring down the European community's steel policy, EEC officials fear.

The EEC commission officials charged with enforcing the policy, which is designed to safeguard the European steel industry, believe they may soon have to abandon its last remaining minimum price requirements.

The policy was set up in 1977 after falling demand and cheap imports threatened the future of some European producers. It originally included voluntary sales ceilings and a series of minimum prices for different types of steel.

The Common Market producers, which employ a total of 670,000 workers, are again facing slumping demand, particularly from the car industry, because of world recession.

In what EEC Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon described as a breakdown in solidarity, many steel firms have exceeded their agreed sales ceilings. And they have also cut their prices below minimum levels to obtain orders.

Despite the decline in demand, EEC steel producers have not reduced output since the beginning of the year. Minimum enforceable prices for two major products, merchant steel bars and reinforced bars, were also suspended last year.

Now the minimum price for hot rolled coils, from which the basic steel products for the car industry are derived, may also be lifted, officials say.

Some member states and producers have pressed for this minimum price to be removed, and their plan will be reviewed by community foreign ministers and

the commission, the market's executive body, on July 22.

"When the market is severely weakening, it is difficult to maintain the prices," an official said. However, Mr. Davignon has said the breakdown in producer solidarity could recreate the situation of 1975 to 1977, when some producers faced severe financial difficulties.

The EEC steel policy was designed to encourage a more modern and streamlined industry by ensuring enough profit for investment, research into products suited for high technology and to cover any necessary cuts in output.

Other producers such as the Japanese have altered their steel industry to serve the new high technology market. The latter is likely to have greater growth than the market for traditional industrial goods.

European producers have been hit in particular by a sharp drop in orders from the United States.

The U.S. Steel Corporation had lodged suits with U.S. authorities alleging that European producers have been dumping steel at low prices in the United States. The uncertainties following these suits are likely to lead to a reduction in EEC exports to the U.S. in the third quarter this year, the commission believes.

Following the ministerial meeting later this month, the commission is to fix new sales and production targets with the industry, to take account of its worsening situation.

If the third major minimum price was suspended, the commission might retain the option of reintroducing all three prices, EEC sources said. It could then try to shore up the market in the face of any dramatic collapse in prices.

Coffee prices record steep fall despite

LONDON, July 11 (R)—A ban on coffee exports to Western consumers by producing countries has failed to halt a steep fall in world coffee prices and major producers and consumers are to hold a special meeting on July 28 to look at ways to stabilise prices.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO), a United Nations-backed body which aims to smooth out sharp fluctuations in prices.

Coffee prices on international markets have fallen almost 50 cents a kilogramme over the last month.

Led by Brazil, the world's largest producer, all the major Latin American coffee producers have banned exports to the West indefinitely during the past week. They have also begun a meeting in Panama to formulate a new price support strategy, possibly through raising more funds to intervene on world markets.

The producers have been trying to hold up prices by buying coffee on London and New York mar-

kets through a recently-formed company called Panacafe Productores de Cafe. This has so far raised \$500 million from its member countries for market operations.

The company groups Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico, which together account for around 55 per cent of all coffee exports.

Formerly known as the Bogota Group, these producers have been fairly successful in keeping prices steady over the last year. But they have been unable to stem the latest slide in the face of ample coffee supplies and slackening consumer demand, coffee analysts said.

While the world's exportable production of coffee is forecast to fall only slightly in the coming 1980/81 crop year, consumption is already showing signs of slackening.

Figures for coffee roasting for the U.S. which takes around 30 per cent of all coffee exports, show

a five per cent fall in the first six months of this year from the same period in 1979.

A surplus of production over consumption last year has also allowed a build up of stocks in both producing and consuming countries, the analysts added.

Another factor in price decline has been the as yet warm Brazilian winter. At this time of year traders watch carefully for any signs of frost damage to the Brazilian crop, which could restrict supplies, but so far temperatures have remained well above danger levels.

It was a Brazilian frost that brought a coffee price explosion five years ago. Traders say current prices would probably be lower still were it not for continuing nervousness about possible frost before the end of danger period next month.

Coffee traders also say the export ban has come too late to have more than temporary impact on prices since many of the producers have already exported the bulk of their 1979/80 crop. Further

more, demand from consumers is trading the summer months.

The traders are that the producers, they believe to be in exchange, will be at supplies for long as shortages in consumption.

There is little sign of a meeting of the ICO's executive committee will agree on stabilise the market. The recent fall in prices widened the difference between consumers and producers and minimum levels should be supported.

Report cites growing U.S. competitiveness

WASHINGTON, July 11 (Special)—The United States has not lost its competitive position in the world economy in the last decade, despite "conventional wisdom" to the contrary, according to an economic spokesman for the Carter administration.

Mr. Fred Bergsten, U.S. assistant secretary of the treasury for international affairs, told a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York: "The U.S. competitive position -- no matter how you want to measure it -- is at least a bit stronger now than it was at the start of the 1970s in terms of the U.S. share of real exports by the industrialised countries."

Mr. Bergsten predicted that the U.S. current account will be "at least in rough balance" for the three-year period 1979-81. The latest government estimates suggest that U.S. performance will be even stronger in 1981 than it has been over the past several years, he added.

In the short run, the direction of further change seems clear: "The U.S. recession will clearly strengthen our current account position," Mr. Bergsten said.

Just as important, from a longer-term economic perspective, has been the slowing of U.S. oil imports, Mr. Bergsten said.

During the first five months of 1980, he noted, oil imports were running 12 per cent below the same period last year -- a savings of over \$10,000 million on imported oil at current prices. "I believe that we will continue to see a decline in the volume of oil imports," he added.

Mr. Bergsten emphasised that the underlying U.S. trade and current account balances -- after adjustments for such cyclical factors as the current recession -- also show an encouraging trend.

Had the United States' major trading partners been operating at full capacity, as the U.S. was in 1979, Mr. Bergsten explained, the underlying U.S. trade balance in that year would have shown a deficit of around \$20,000 million, rather than the \$29,000-million deficit actually recorded, and the U.S. current account would have been in sizeable surplus.

Mr. Bergsten told reporters that

while recent trade figures "add strongly to the argument against import controls," there are a number of critical reasons why the United States cannot afford to "sit back and say all is well." These include a U.S.-oil-import bill that is likely to continue to rise; the need to maintain a stable dollar, and "fierce export competition" from other countries.

Mr. Bergsten said the single most important area where the U.S. government can improve the competitiveness of U.S. industry is in export financing.

When President Carter came into office in 1977, he noted, authorisations for the direct lending programmes of the U.S. Export-Import Bank had been reduced to \$700 million. The

administration has since increased this amount five-fold, to \$3,800 million, and is currently seeking further funding from Congress.

Mr. Bergsten also said the United States is seeking to negotiate an agreement by December with other trading countries on reducing and eliminating government subsidisation of exports -- an area not covered in the recently completed Tokyo round of trade negotiations.

Even though the United States has experienced large trade deficits and rising unemployment in recent years, Mr. Bergsten said, "there has really not been a press for import restrictions across the board." Rather, the pressure both in Congress and in the private sector has been to export more.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	290.50/292.50	French franc	71.90/72.30
U.K. sterling	688.80/692.80	Dutch guilder	152.50/153.40
West German mark	167.00/168.00	Swedish crown	70.50/70.90
Swiss franc	182.40/183.50	Belgian franc	104.10/104.70
Italian lire		Japanese yen	132.60/133.40
(for every 100)	35.00/35.20	(for every 100)	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 11 (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.3770/80	U.S. dollar	
One Canadian dollar	1.1507/10	U.S. cents	
One U.S. dollar	1.7380/95	West German marks	
	1.8990/9005	Dutch guilders	
	1.5960/80	Swiss francs	
	27.85/90	Belgian francs	
	4.0400/25	French francs	
	829.25/830.00	Italian lire	
	217.45/55	Japanese yen	
	4.1210/25	Swedish crowns	
	4.8045/55	Norwegian crowns	
	5.3985/4000	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	670.00/672.00	U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 11 (R)—The market closed easier in trading though a little new account buying lifted price the close, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was 485.9.

Industrial leaders generally fell between a penny profit-taking after the recent gains with Ferranti down 12p earlier, following the 20p gain yesterday. Government were narrowly mixed ahead of the announcement of the "tap."

U.S. and Canadian shares were easier with Ranger 75p at £15.50.

Imperial Group fell 7p to 83p after interim results expected while Marks, Tate, Glaxo and Tube Investments between 2p and 4p lower.

Reed International and Boots retained earlier gains while ICI shed 2p on late selling pressure.

Oil shares were lower with Tricentrol dropping 12p to others falling by up to 8p.

Banks finished with gains of between 2p and 5p.

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In call for stronger European role

Schmidt backs Giscard

BONN, July 11 (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today endorsed French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's call for a stronger political and military role for western Europe in preserving the East-West balance of power.

Mr. Schmidt told a joint press conference at the end of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's five-day state visit here: "I wish to stress my particular support for the president's remarks about Franco-German cooperation to strengthen European cohesion and awareness but also to make a more effective contribution to the maintenance of a military balance in Europe and the world and of peace."

The chancellor specifically welcomed France's decision to modernise its independent nuclear deterrent force and said it was with the same motives that NATO decided last December to deploy new medium-range U.S. missiles in western Europe while offering disarmament talks with Moscow.

"We agree there must be an adequate counterbalance in Europe to the extraordinary military power of the Soviet Union," the West German leader said, adding that each western European country should make a specific contribution.

The French president said his concept of a stronger Europe did not imply that Europe should become a third superpower in military terms or abandon its present alliances.

"If you mean that the voice of Europe should be heard more strongly in the world, then that is what I believe," he told a questioner.

Asked about his emphasis on west European independence in a key speech earlier this week, he

said the idea was in no way incompatible with membership of an alliance.

Conservative opposition politicians have warned Chancellor Schmidt of the dangers to West Germany's security if he allowed the French president to persuade him to loosen Bonn's close ties with the United States.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing cited his own talks in Warsaw and Mr. Schmidt's talks in Moscow with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as examples of Europe's role in easing world tensions.

But while advocating dialogue with the Soviet Union, both leaders reaffirmed their condemnation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the French president said nothing had happened in the past six months to diminish their insistence on a total Soviet withdrawal.

Mr. Schmidt said that while West Germany was not and had no intention of becoming a nuclear power, it did make "a considerable and respected contribution to the military balance" with its conventional forces.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the task of reconciliation between France and Germany, enemies in two world wars, was now complete. The two nations shared a community of destiny, he said.

He said the two countries faced common dangers and should therefore coordinate their responses to world events regularly and systematically.

"We should together make

proposals so that the voice of Europe is heard in suggesting ways of tackling world problems," the French leader said, adding that this process should include all partners in the nine-nation European Common Market.

Questioned about the latest Soviet offer of talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe, the president said that France, as an independent nuclear power, was not directly concerned.

"But France is of course concerned by the strategic balance in Europe and favours efforts to achieve a balance, which should cover all types of forces, including conventional forces," he said.

He said western countries would together make proposals at the Madrid conference on security in Europe later this year.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing noted an absence of preconditions in the latest Soviet arms talks offer.

"This signifies that the reality of the situation will be that the Soviet Union goes ahead with producing its medium-range missiles, notably the SS-20, and NATO will go ahead with its modernisation plans, he said.

"The object of the negotiations will be to set a ceiling for this type of arms."

He said the main difficulty would be in defining which weapons should be discussed.

The president later left Paris after a final courtesy call on West German president Karl Carstens. Chancellor Schmidt accompanied him to Cologne/Bonn airport.

Karmal: 'Soviet troops will stay in Afghanistan while it is in danger'



Soviet equipment in Afghanistan (Gamma photo)

PARIS, July 11 (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal said in an interview published here today that Soviet troops would stay in his country as long as its independence and sovereignty were in danger.

Mr. Karmal told the French Communist party daily, *L'Humanité*, "The Soviet army will remain in Afghanistan as long as provocations and interferences in the country's domestic affairs and attacks against our national independence and our sovereignty constitute a danger."

The Afghan leader reaffirmed he favoured a peaceful political solution of all problems created by the Afghan crisis. "Afghanistan is in favour of a policy of peace. We want the policy of détente to continue and develop," he was quoted as saying.

He said the Afghan revolution was achieving major successes against its enemies "from inside and abroad" with the help of the socialist countries and other countries such as India, Syria, Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville and Mozambique.

He said that when he took the power in Kabul last December, counter-revolutionaries were attacking Afghanistan from training camps in Pakistan, China and Iran, under the supervision of American, English, Egyptian and Chinese experts. "We destroyed a large number of these people. Today they are unable to face us head on. They are now dispersed in small terrorist groups. Our struggle continues to end their activities," he told *L'Humanité's* correspondent.

He said countries had plotted to transform Afghanistan into a zone of tension and war against the Soviet Union and the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran.

Mr. Karmal was quoted as saying: "The imperialist countries have tried to regain lost positions. They have been seeking pretexts for a long time to relaunch the arms race so that they could deploy as planned their Pershing-2 missiles in western Europe."

From New Delhi, travellers arriving from Afghanistan said that less than half the students at Kabul colleges have returned to their classes since anti-Soviet student demonstrations in the capital in April and May.

A westerner who has been working in Kabul since last year said many students were visiting the campuses, but were avoiding classes in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The students also were protesting against the continued detention of colleagues at the time of the demonstrations in which hundreds of students were reported arrested.

Dozens of students were reported killed and many more injured in the clashes with Afghan and Soviet forces.

The westerner, who declined to be named, said Kabul residents as well as refugees from villages were taking the route "over the mountain" to flee their country for Pakistan. "An Afghan can get a passport at a price but many of them seem to think the unofficial route out is the best," he said.

The traveller said Soviet troops in armoured vehicles continued to patrol Kabul at night and heavily guarded groups of them still could be seen shopping in the streets of the capital.

He said Kabul had been quiet for a few weeks and people were expecting some kind of rebel action soon.

Other travellers reaching Delhi have quoted rebel sources as saying the rebels planned some kind of attack on a Soviet target in Kabul to coincide with the opening of the Olympics in Moscow on July 19.

U.S., China, Japan move closer

TOKYO, July 11 (R) — Leaders of the United States, China, and Japan moved towards closer mutual political cooperation, yesterday but stopped short of any formal alliance against Soviet military power.

In a television interview minutes before his first meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng, President Carter said friendly relations between the three countries provided a means of sharing their "long-range strategic concerns to minimise the threat of the Soviet build up."

This was exemplified by the Soviet Union's unwarranted invasion of Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, Mr. Carter said. But the new relationship between Washington, Peking and Tokyo should not be used against Moscow.

Mr. Hua said after 80 minutes of talks with Mr. Carter that he was satisfied with China's growing relations with the U.S., and said it was important for world peace that China develop them further as well as its ties with Japan, western Europe and the Third World.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Hua were here for Wednesday's memorial service for prime minister Masayoshi Ohira, which brought the largest-ever gathering of world statesmen to Japan.

They both met Mr. Zenko Suzuki, a close friend and political ally of Mr. Ohira, now considered certain to succeed him as prime

minister when parliament reassembles later this month. Mr. Suzuki pledged today to follow and develop Mr. Ohira's policies.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Hua left here soon after their talks, which White House spokesman Jody Powell said were held in a cordial

atmosphere befitting the occasion. The two statements were made after they discussed the "in-depth" relations between the three countries, which were developing satisfactorily.

World News Briefs

NEW DELHI, July 11 (R) — India's population has risen by more than 100 million in less than 10 years to 659 million as of last government minister announced. Minister of state for health Laskar told parliament the estimate was made by experts and by the planning commission. India's latest census in 1971 showed population of 547 million.

MOSCOW, July 11 (R) — Television viewers in the Afghan capital will be able to watch the Olympic games live from 1 through an earth satellite station opened today, Tass news reported. Tass said the mobile ground station, erected in 1971, could handle colour broadcasts from Moscow to Kabul as well as telephone channels.

PEKING, July 11 (R) — Two men have been arrested for kidnapping at least nine girls and selling them in China's Fujian province, east coast for more than 3,000 Yuan (\$2,000), the Guizhou said. The paper said the two had been selling their victims in December and had even given up their jobs to devote full attention to it.

MELBOURNE, July 11 (R) — Australian airline pilots today voted to ban cabinet ministers from domestic flights from midnight in protest against an increase in their licence fees. Air force were alerted to stand by in case ministers were stranded by the ban but defence sources said it appeared that few, if any, would be the next few days by the pilots' move. Australia's 2,000 commercial pilots began industrial action today in a campaign against the government's decision to double their six-monthly licence renewal 22 dollars, (U.S. \$24).

BONN, July 11 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with a "touring car" during the talks in Moscow last week, West German officials announced. The car, believed to be a Russian built Niva 1600, was flown to Germany and arrived in Cologne yesterday. A government spokesman said the West German leader will not keep the car and intend to donate it to a charitable organisation.

Pope prohibits bishop from Brazilian politics

FORTALEZA, Brazil, July 11 (R) — Pope John Paul yesterday flatly prohibited Brazilian bishops from becoming involved in politics but also told them they should always be at the service of mankind, especially the poor.

"Your vocation as bishops prohibits you, clearly and without any shadow of doubt, from becoming involved in party politics or subjection to any ideology or system," he told the national conference of Brazilian bishops.

But the Pope, on the 11th day of his 12-day Brazilian tour, also said that the bishops' vocation "does not prohibit you from being at the

service of all mankind, the downtrodden and the oppressed. It was the Pope's clearest statement so far that priests should politics or become involved in Marxism.

A document issued by Brazilian bishops before Pope's speech denounced government for alleged ostentation and waste of money on modern projects while starving.

"A certain luxury, ostentatious triumphalism, when hundreds of Brazilians are starving," the statement

Violence in Assam, Tripura continues

NEW DELHI, July 11 (AP) — India's northeastern state of Assam remained crippled yesterday the fourth straight day of mass picketing of all offices and banks by agitators demanding the expulsion of millions of alleged aliens, news reports said.

Hundreds of pickets were arrested in different parts of the state, reeling under a student-led anti-immigrant movement since last year. The United News of India reported from Gauhati, Assam's main city.

Government adviser Mr. K. Gamamurthy told reporters that students blocked movement of petroleum products from Assam's Digboi oil refinery and assaulted officials.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told a meeting of leaders of her Congress party in New Delhi that "although the situation in Assam is serious, it is not beyond control." She said she is confident of a "negotiated settlement" with the Assamese leaders, who claim there is a continuing influx of immigrants from neighbouring Bangladesh.

In a letter to the movement leaders Mrs. Gandhi urged them

to call off their economically crippling agitation "and resume a dialogue with the government for a settlement of the foreign national issue."

The prime minister and the agitators are disagreeing over settlement terms after three rounds of talks. The Assamese demand that all aliens who entered after 1951 be expelled while Mrs. Gandhi has said the year for identifying illegal immigrants should be 1971.

Meanwhile, two Indian army units arrested 210 more tribal insurgents in the last couple of days in the remote northeastern state of Tripura. All India Radio reported.

The new arrests followed heavy fighting between troops and tribesmen who massacred an estimated 1,000 people last month in the Bangladesh bordering state, the broadcast said, without mentioning whether there were any further casualties.

The guerrillas, who officials say are fighting for independence from India, ambushed three army patrols in the heavily-forested Atahamura hill tracts of Tripura and wounded six soldiers, the

broadcast added. The troops returned fire and captured 115 tribesmen from the three ambush sites.

Among those arrested are several leaders of the militant Tripura Sena (army), whose commander-in-chief, Bijoy Ranghal is facing criminal and sedition charges after arrest last month. Local officials said one rebel died of heart failure yesterday while being taken to a police post.

The United News of India reported that shotguns, ammunition, heavy knives and bows and arrows were also seized from the rebels.

Officials said nearly 1,600 persons have been arrested since large-scale rioting and arson started in the state on July 6. Hundreds of immigrant Bengalis were slain when native tribesmen swept through Hindu settlements, killing men, women and children.

Food output of developing nations must increase

By Eugene Brake

Potential food supply problems in developing nations over the next decade are among the subjects which received attention at the seven-nation economic summit meeting in Venice on June 22-23, and talks with international food and agriculture experts stationed in Rome indicate the seriousness of the issue.

ROME — Goals for developing nations to move closer to self-sufficiency in food are not being met. In fact, the reverse is occurring. The developing nations, which once were net exporters of agricultural commodities, are becoming increasingly dependent on imported food to feed their populations. If present trends continue, say experts at the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and other international organisations in Rome, a yawning gap will develop between the amount of food the developing nations as a group can produce and the amount they will need just to maintain present average levels of nutrition. Even more would be needed to make even a modest improvement in nutrition standards.

The World Food Council — a 36-nation ministerial level committee with headquarters and secretariat in Rome — says that the 1980s could prove to be a "food-crisis-prone" decade if both developing-country efforts and international assistance to boost food-producing capabilities in developing nations are not stepped up.

The World Food Conference in 1974 boldly declared the intention of the world community to eradicate hunger by 1985. Half-way through the allotted period for accomplishing it as a realistic hope, says Mr. Maurice Williams, U.S. executive director for the World Food Council: "If one

could reduce mass hunger effectively in the decade of the 1980s, one would be doing well."

The lag in food output in the developing nations is doing more than thwarting hopes for improving the diets of the poorest of the poor: it is also threatening general economic development in many countries.

Lagging food production is worsening balance of payments problems that are also being bad by the rapid increases in energy prices in the past several years. Scarce foreign exchange used to pay for imported food will not be available to support development projects.

And the slowness of rural development is denying new industries the badly needed stimulus of expanding domestic markets for the products.

According to a 1978 study by the Secretariat of the World Food Programme—an organisation, separate from the World Food Council, that sponsors programmes for direct food aid and programmes to meet emergencies or support long-term development projects—total developing-nation food imports could increase to 94 million tons a year by 1985, compared with 52 million tons a year in 1972-74.

A more recent study by the FAO suggests that if present trends continue, the import requirements of the developing countries for food grains could increase to 115 million tons in



One of the millions starving through lack of food. (Gamma photo-Kampuchea)

1990 and a staggering 175 million tons by the year 2000. The total net agricultural trade deficit of the 90 developing nations studied could rise to \$30,000 million, as measured in dollars with a 1975 purchasing power. This would compare with a surplus of \$12,000 million in total agricultural trade (food and non-food products such as fibres) in the mid-1970s.

An official of the World Food Programme estimates that the need for direct food aid alone — food provided to developing nations on concessional terms — will rise to 17 to 18.5 million tons a year by 1985. This kind

of assistance is running at 9.5 million tons a year now, slightly below the ten-million-ton target set by the 1974 World Food Conference.

But experts say that direct food aid could not solve all of the problems, even if able and willing donors could be found to finance all of the looming food import needs of the poor countries. The transportation programmes that would be involved in moving that much food to and throughout food-deficient nations would be overwhelming. Not only would new fleets of ships have to be built, but new port facilities would have

to be built in the receiving countries and, in some cases, entire new internal transportation systems would be required.

The experts appear to be in agreement that the only feasible solution is for the developing nations to grow more of their own food.

To do this will require, for one thing, a higher priority for agricultural and rural development in the development plans of the low-income countries. The governments of the developing nations have come to realise the need for such a shift of emphasis — but it requires institutional changes and the acquisition of new expertise.

Narrowing the gap between future food needs and food production will require also an increase in the flow of technical and financial assistance to the agricultural sectors of the developing nations, and a shift in emphasis in foreign assistance programmes towards food and agriculture. The governments of the aid-receiving nations recognise the need for an increase in the proportion of external assistance devoted to agriculture, but would much prefer that it occur in the context of a rising total.

Professor Nurul Islam, the FAO's assistant director general for economic and social policy, says that while the developing nations badly need increased flows of assistance for their agricultural sectors, they can ill afford to have the resources subtracted from other types of aid. In real terms—that is, after adjusting for the loss of buying power through inflation—the total flow of official development assistance has stagnated in recent years he pointed out, and the total is only one-third of the generally agreed target for development assistance as a percentage of the total economic output (gross national product) of the developed countries.

The 1974 World Food Conference set a goal of \$8,300 million a year in foreign assistance to

agriculture, as expressed in dollars. The current food deficit Islam says, is on \$5,800 million.

One effective use of aid could be to raise the artificial price applied to crops like cotton and sugar.

Since most of the food production in developing nations is done by farmers working relatively small plots of land, serious effort to raise food production and boost agricultural contributions to total income must involve these farmers.

One international development institution has a mandate particularly on this group. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is completely separate from the World Bank and works closely with the FAO.

IFAD has another advantage. Of the slightly more than \$1 billion pledged to it in 1978, some 43 per cent was applied by the oil-exporting nations. It can contribute "recycling" of the surplus oil-exporting nations to the pressing needs of the oil-exporting developing nations. Early this year IFAD's governing council agreed to call for a round of contributions for the period 1981-83, "at a level sufficient to provide for an increase in the level of IFAD's resources." IFAD estimates five per cent "real" increase each year would require a commitment of at least \$1,500 million. But both the total contributions and the shares of individual contributors remain to be negotiated.

Other means to help developing nations meet their food needs under consideration. The national Monetary Fund, for example, is scheduled to propose a "food facility" to help these nations finance extraordinary food needs.

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